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The great leader President Kim Il Sung received the military delegation of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic. (KCNA Radiophoto)

President KIM IL SUNG
Receives Algeria Military Delegation

PYONGYANG, Sep. 16 (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on September 15 received the military delegation of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Major Moussouni Belkacem, Commander of the Air Force of the Algerian National People's Army.

Comrade O Jin U, Chief of General Staff of the Korean People's Army, and Lieutenant General O Guk Ryol, Commander of the Air Force of the KPA, were present there.

Also on hand was Hahyan Abdelmazid, Charge d'Affaires ad Interim of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic to our country.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a talk with the delegation in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, warmly welcoming the delegation's visit to our country and expressing thanks to the guests for having attended the celebrations of the 27th anniversary of the founding of the Republic.

The head of the delegation courteously conveyed the fraternal greetings of His Excellency Houari Boumedienne, President of the Council of Revolution and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, to the great leader.

The great leader expressed thanks for this and asked the head of the delegation to convey his friendly greetings to His Excellency President Houari Boumedienne.

The delegation presented a gift of best wishes to the great leader.

President KIM IL SUNG
Receives Foreign Guests

Del. of PUP of Senegal

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received on September 10 the delegation of the Progressive Union Party of Senegal.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Magathe Lo, Member of the Political Bureau of the Progressive Union Party of Senegal and its Political Secretary.

On hand were Comrade Yang Hyong Sop, Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and personage concerned Ryom Tae Jun.

Aly Dioum, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Senegal to our country, was also present there.

On the occasion the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung warmly welcomed the visit of the delegation to our country and expressed thanks to the guests for having participated in the celebrations of the 27th anniversary of the founding of the Republic to add lustre to our national day, and had a talk with them in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The head of the delegation courteously conveyed the friendly greetings and verbal message of His Excellency Leopold Sedar Senghor, General Secretary of the Progressive Union Party of Senegal and President of the Republic of Senegal, to the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

The great leader expressed thanks for the dispatch of the party delegation by President Leopold Sedar Senghor and his greetings and verbal message, asked the guests to convey, back home, his greetings to His Excellency President and spoke about further strengthening and developing friendship and unity between the two Parties and peoples.

JSP Mission

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received on September 10 the delegation of the organ department of the central headquarters of the Japan Socialist Party.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Yamamoto Masahiro, Member of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party, Director of the organ department of the central headquarters of the party and Member of the House of Representatives.

Comrade Kim Yong Nam and Kim Gi Nam, Editor-in-Chief of the politico-theoretical journal "Kulloja," organ of the CC of the WPK, were on hand.

On the occasion the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung warmly welcomed the visit of the delegation to our country and expressed thanks to the guests for their participation in the celebrations of the 27th anniversary of the founding of the Republic, which added lustre to our national day. He had a conversation with them in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Del. of Japan-Korea Solidarity Com. of Social Scientists

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on September 10 the delegation of the Japan-Korea Solidarity Committee of Social Scientists.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Yasui Kaoru, Chairman of the Japan-Korea Solidarity Committee of Social Scientists, professor of Hosei University, Japan, and doctor of law.

On hand were Comrade Kim Yong Nam; Kim Gwan Sop, Chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries; and Choe Jung Guk, President of the Academy of Social Sciences.

On the occasion the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung warmly welcomed the visit of the delegation to our country and expressed thanks to the guests for having participated in the celebrations of the 27th anniversary of the founding of the Republic to make our national holiday more significant, and had a talk with them in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Special Envoy of Ruanda President

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on September 15 received the special envoy of the President of the Republic of Ruanda and the party of the special envoy on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were His Excellency Nsekalije Aloys, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Ruanda who is the special envoy of His Excellency Juvenal Habyalimana, President of the Republic of Ruanda, and his party.

Ho Dam, vice-Premier and Foreign Minister, and Chong Song Nam, Minister of External Economic Affairs, were present there.

Also present was Nyandwi Thaclese, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Ruanda to our country.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung cordially met the guests and had a talk with them in a friendly atmosphere.

On the occasion the special envoy of the President courteously conveyed a personal letter and warm greetings of His Excellency President Juvenal Habyalimana to the great leader.

The great leader expressed thanks for this and asked the special envoy to convey his friendly greetings to His Excellency President, and spoke about further strengthening and developing the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Ruanda.

The special envoy of the President courteously conveyed a gift of best wishes from His Excellency President Juvenal Habyalimana to the great leader. (KCNA)

DPRK Fulfills Ahead of Schedule 6-Yr. (1971–1976) Plan

Report of Central Statistical Board on Preschedule Fulfilment of 6-Year Plan Published

PYONGYANG, Sep. 22 (KCNA)—A report of the central statistical board of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the preschedule fulfilment of the 6-Year (1971-1976) Plan for the development of the national economy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has been published.

According to the report, 5,126 factories and enterprises had successfully fulfilled their commitments under the 6-Year Plan and made loyal reports to the fatherly leader by the end of August this year, with the approach of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the glorious Workers' Party of Korea.

Thus the 6-Year Plan for the development of the national economy, a grand program of socialist construction spread by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea was victoriously fulfilled ahead of schedule.

In the industrial domain, the 6-Year Plan was carried out one year and four months earlier than schedule in the gross output value. As of the end of August this year, the annual gross industrial output value was 2.2 times that in 1970, of which the production of the means of production was up 2.3 times and that of consumer goods 2.1 times.

In the past four years and eight months, the average annual rate of growth of industrial production reached 18.4 per cent, much higher than the 14 per cent envisaged in the 6-Year Plan. This year in particular, the industrial production showed a 25 per cent increase above last year.

A shining victory was achieved in the drive to beat the major targets of the Six-Year Plan.

By the end of August this year, the targets of electric power, coal and chemical fertilizers envisaged in the 6-Year Plan had been hit, the textile target had been beaten nearly two years ahead of time and the target of aquatic products one and a half year earlier than schedule. The 6-Year Plan targets of steel and cement will be hit in terms of production capacity by October 10 this year.

The growth of the annual production of major manufactured goods as of the end of August this year as against the 1970 figures is as follows:

Electric power 1.7 times
Coal 1.8 times
Pig iron and granulated iron 1.7 times
Steel 1.5 times
Chemical fertilizers 2 times
Vinalon 3.6 times
Vinyl chloride 3.3 times
Machine tools 2.4 times
Tractors 8.7 times
Lorries 2.4 times
Cement 1.7 times
Textiles 1.8 times
Underwear 1.5 times
Sweaters and jackets 5.6 times
Shoes 2.2 times
Aquatic products 1.5 times
Foodstuff output value 2.4 times
Output value of daily necessaries 2 times

Heavy and light industrial bases have been expanded beyond comparison and qualitative changes have taken place in the inner structure and technical equipment of industry and its Juche character has been further strengthened.

In the period from 1971 to the end of August 1975, 1,055 modern factories and a large number of workshops were built and put into operation in the industrial domain.

A big technical progress has been made in the industrial domain through the struggle for carrying out the three major tasks of technical revolution set forth by the Fifth Congress of the Party.

With the production of more than 7 million tons of grain in 1974, the grain height of the 6-Year Plan was scaled two years ahead of schedule in our socialist rural economy.

A rare bumper crop bigger than last year's harvest is expected in grain production this year.

In 1974 the output jumped 1.4 times in meat, 1.8 times in eggs, 2.2 times in cocoons, 1.5 times in fruits and 1.4 times in vegetables as compared with the 1970 figures.

With the powerful support of socialist industry, the material and technical foundations of the rural economy have been consolidated and the rural technical revolution has made a successful progress, with the result that the major tasks of the rural technical revolution set forth in the rural theses have been carried out.

The number of farm machines of various kinds showed a considerable rise:

At the end of June this year, the number of the tractors serving agriculture stood 3.6 times and that of the trucks 2.5 times the figures at the end of 1970.

In the period of 1974-1975, the rate of mechanization of the main categories of farm work reached 100 per cent in paddy and non-paddy ploughing, thrashing fodder-crushing and transport and 92 per cent in rice transplanting and it rose markedly in weeding and harvesting, too.

In the farming season this year, the application of chemical fertilizers showed a two-fold increase compared with 1970 to exceed one ton per *chongbo* (one *chongbo* approximates one hectare) and the proportion of phosphatic and potash fertilizers rose considerably in the composition of the fertilizers of three elements—nitrogenous, phosphatic and potash.

Transport has developed still further to cope with the growth of industrial and agricultural production.

In the period of the fulfilment of the 6-Year Plan, railway freight traffic has shown a rise of 1.7 times, the auto freight traffic has gone up 1.8 times and shipping freight traffic 1.7 times.

The program tasks of the 6-Year Plan have been successfully carried out in the enhancement of the people's living standard, too. The national income in 1974 was 1.7 times the 1970 figure.

Under the wise leadership of the fatherly leader and his profound care, measures were taken for further enhancing the living standards of the people, which included the complete abolition of taxation, drastic cuts of the prices of manufactured goods, payment of year-end special bonuses, and increased appropriations for social and cultural measures.

In the four years from 1971 to 1974, the real income per household of the factory and office workers rose 1.5 times and that of the peasants 1.6 times and the gap between the living standards of the factory and office workers and the peasants has become much narrower.

The retail turnover in 1974 went up more than 1.8 times compared with 1970.

The introduction of bus services to the rural villages has been completed and the water supply works in the rural districts had been carried out at 87 per cent as of the end of August this year.

In the period of the fulfilment of the plan, modern houses for hundreds of thousands of families have been constructed in the towns and villages.

In the period of the fulfilment of the plan, in the domain of public health, the number of the hospitals increased 2.8 times and their beds 1.4 times and the work of converting the rural *ri* clinics into hospitals was completed.

A vast success has been witnessed in the fulfilment of the cultural revolution as well.

The universal 11-year compulsory education, the most advanced people's education system, has been enforced in full scale this year.

In the period of the fulfilment of the plan, 523,000 new technicians and specialists were trained, with the result that the task for training a large army of intellectuals 1 million strong set forth by the Fifth Congress of the Party was successfully fulfilled by the end of August this year.

And five monumental revolutionary operas and 876 works of film art and thousands of revolutionary artistic works were created.

By fulfilling the 6-Year Plan one year and four months ahead of time, our Party and people have laid a solid foundation for promoting the revolution and construction more energetically and become able to advance toward a higher peak of socialism and fight on for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland with greater vigour.

Japan Ruling Circles Must Stop Encouraging S. Korean Traitors and Obstructing Korea's Reunification

Rodong Sinmun Raps "8th S. Korea-Japan Ministerial Conference"

PYONGYANG, Sep. 17 (KCNA)—Rodong Sinmun (organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea) today in a commentary vehemently brands the "eighth south Korea-Japan ministerial conference" the Pak Jung Hi clique held in Seoul on September 15 with the Japanese authorities as a product of the criminal machinations to maintain the fascist regime by relying on the outside forces and to intensify the splitting moves and war racket in collusion with them.

The commentary says:

According to press reports, at the "conference" the puppets again harped on the old theme of "threat of southward invasion from the north" and entreated, hat in hand, more economic "aid" of the Japanese side, babbling about the "building up of national strength," "security" and "south Korea-Japan cooperation."

Sycophantic diplomacy continued outside the conference room.

At a "dinner" the puppet prime minister advocated "strength," hammering away at the poppycock that nothing can be done by a "sentimental method" and "pacifism" is an "irresponsible talk of irresponsible persons" and what they desire is the "strengthening of south Korea-Japan economic cooperation" for the "building up of national strength."

The puppets did not forget to stress that the notorious "south Korean clause" of the 1969 "U.S.-Japan joint statement" that "the security of south Korea is imperative for that of Japan" should be "reaffirmed."

The commentary quotes the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as teaching:

"The traitorous force of south Korea is trying to gratify its lust for power and enjoy personal wealth and honour in return for dividing the country and the nation and selling them off to the foreign aggressors."

It goes on:

For their tyrannical repressive policy and treacherous acts the puppet clique are now unanimously denounced and rejected by the south Korean people and public opinion at home and abroad and their terror rule is shaking to its very foundation.

This is why the puppets who had all along followed the Japan-toeing policy, crying that there is no "future of south Korea" without Japan, worked out beforehand a "draft joint statement" asking for more "active help" and the "renewed confirmation" of the "south Korean clause of the U.S.-Japan joint statement" and made hurried preparations for the "conference." The puppets are seeking a way out of their crisis in strengthening the tie-up with the ruling quarters of Japan and its monopoly capital.

Originally, the "south Korea-Japan ministerial conference" was arranged to back up the infiltration into south Korea of the aggressive forces of Japan and its monopoly capital.

The Pak Jung Hi clique have committed numerous criminal acts since they trumped up his organization with the Japanese reactionaries in 1967.

Through the "ministerial conference" the puppets cooked up the "tax agreement," "agreement on industrial ownership" and other shackling "agreements" to offer the extraterritorial privileges to the Japanese ruling circles, induced monopoly capital of Japan on a large scale and placed the south Korean economy under its control.

All this is an act selling off the country.

The commentary goes on:

This time, too, the puppets are trying to introduce a greater amount of Japanese monopoly capital into south Korea through the "ministerial conference" to speed up the militarization of the economy, strengthen the stance of confrontation with us and realize the wild dream of "unification by prevailing over communism."

The "south Korea-Japan ministerial conference" held in Seoul by the Pak Jung Hi clique was aimed at obstructing the reunification of our country, seeking the split and accelerating the militarization of the south Korean economy to hasten war preparations.

It goes without saying that our people can never tolerate such treachery of the puppets.

The commentary stresses:

The Japanese ruling circles must stop the act of encouraging the south Korean traitors unanimously denounced by the people, threatening peace in Korea and obstructing her reunification. This indiscreet act runs counter to the national interests of Japan and jeopardizes not only Korea's peace and security but those of Japan.

Voices opposing the "south Korea-Japan" conspact are ringing out louder in Japan, too.

The Japanese authorities must lend an ear to the voices reflecting the demand of the times.

(See related stories on page 4)

Pyongyang Mass Rally Held to Welcome Chongryun Del.

PYONGYANG, Sep. 17 (KCNA)—A Pyongyang mass meeting welcoming the Chongryun delegation headed by Chairman Han Duk Su which came to the blessed socialist homeland where there is the fatherly leader was held with a large attendance at the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium on September 16.

The spacious stadium was overflowing with working people in the city.

When head of the delegation Han Duk Su, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryun, deputy head of the delegation Li Gye Sam, vice-Chairman of the same, and all the members of the delegation entered the meeting hall amid the playing of the welcome music, the attendants warmly welcomed them with warm kindness.

(Continued on page 2)

Yemen & Cambodia Endorse UN Draft Resolution to Support DPRK

PYONGYANG, Sep. 17 (KCNA)—The Yemen Arab Republic and the Kingdom of Cambodia on September 12 became co-sponsors of the draft resolution "Creation of Favourable Conditions for Converting the Armistice into a Durable Peace in Korea and Accelerating the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea" jointly submitted by many UN member states with the 30th UN General Assembly Session at hand, according to a report from New York.

This brought the number of co-sponsors of the draft resolution to 42.

On 30th Founding Anniv. of Workers' Party of Korea (1)

WPK Leads Korea to Powerful Socialist State

The 15-year-long anti-Japanese armed struggle preceding the liberation provided the glorious revolutionary traditions, the roots from which grew the invincible Workers' Party of Korea, the general staff of the revolution.

During this period the organizational and ideological preparations were laid for founding the party: the Juche thought was advocated as the guiding principle, relevant experience accumulated and competent cadres trained.

30-Yr. Long History

Possessed of these assets, President Kim Il Sung, the great leader, in the wake of the liberation, gave priority to the task of founding the party to direct the revolution.

The job was vital in rallying the working class and other broad masses, building a revolutionary base in the northern half to undertake the construction and the reunification struggle.

Effective blows were delivered at the subversive activities of the U.S. imperialists, the domestic reactionaries and the obstructions of the secretarians and local separatists.

President Kim Il Sung himself visited many local areas to guide the preparations. Numerous cadres were expedited to all parts of the country, in a bid to crush the subversive maneuvers and unite all the communists.

Local party organizations were created and vigorous political work carried out among the masses. This was a process of rallying all the communists active in local areas to the great leader.

After these preparations were completed, President Kim Il Sung formed the Central Organizing Committee of the Korean Communist Party at its Inaugural Party Congress held on October 10, 1945 in Pyongyang. Thus, the founding of the Party was proclaimed to the world—the predecessor to the WPK, a Juche-type party.

With this founding, an epochal turning point came to the advance of the Korean communist movement and the revolution as a whole.

In order to prevent the working people's revolutionary forces from being divided by the existence of two working people's parties, President Kim Il Sung wisely called for a merger of the Korean Communist Party with the New Democratic Party. Under his guidance the merger took place formally at the Inaugural Congress of the Workers' Party on August 29, 1946.

A merger of the North and South Korean Workers' Parties was effected on June 30, 1949 to ensure unified leadership and the present Workers' Party of Korea was born.

All its members and people have been firmly armed with the monolithic ideology, Juche idea, and rallied around President Kim Il Sung with one will and purpose in revolution and construction.

The WPK, under the wise guidance of President Kim Il Sung, has achieved stunning exploits in the strivings to bring freedom and happiness to the working people.

The WPK undertook the successful anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution and socialist revolution in short order and converted the northern half of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea into a powerful, industrialized, socialist state.

The WPK led to victory the 1950-53 Fatherland Liberation War against the invasion launched by the U.S. imperialists and their minions and defended the fatherland and the revolutionary gains.

The WPK has steeled itself in the bitter struggle against the imperialist forces, the domestic reactionary forces and all hues of opportunism within the international communist and working class movements.

The last 30 years have seen radical transformations occurring in the northern half as the WPK has led the revolution as guided by the immortal Juche idea.

Present-Day DPRK

The present-day DPRK is a far cry from what she was 30 years ago.

President Kim Il Sung stated:

"Since national liberation the Korean people have implemented the revolutionary line of independence, self-support and self-defense in the northern half of the Republic under our Party's leadership, and thereby turned, in a short space of time, their once-backward country into a strong socialist sovereign and independent state which never vacillates in whatever storm and stress."

The Korean people, in firm adherence to the Juche approaches, have been able to make great strides, unimagined by their ancestors.

Today, an advanced socialist system has struck deep roots in the northern half, a land plagued with poverty and far removed from modern civilization as a result of centuries of exploitation and oppression.

Independent in politics and self-supporting in the economy, the DPRK is a rich socialist power with invincible defenses.

In all her domestic and foreign activities, the DPRK, upholding the independent line of the WPK, enjoys complete sovereignty.

All the things are interpreted with the Juche thinking; all the lines and policies are Juche-motivated and executed with Korean efforts.

The northern half's economic foundations have been reinforced as never before in accordance with the economic line of the WPK.

Any sophisticated machinery was once entirely Greek to the Korean people. However, now, the DPRK produces in large quantities with Korean technology and materials: 200,000-kva transformers and generators, 100-ton trucks, heavy-duty tractors, electric locomotives, diesel engines, 20,000-ton ships, machine tools and precision machines.

All the daily necessary commodities are domestically produced to meet the needs of the people.

Agriculture is miraculous in its development. The northern half was unable to produce grain enough to feed the entire population. But now, the northern half is a surplus country in food supply.

The key herein is a classic work, "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" published by President Kim Il Sung at the February 25, 1964, 8th Plenary Meeting of the 4th Central Committee of the WPK.

This classic work on agriculture prompted the three revolutions—ideological, technical and cultural—to be launched in the countryside.

As a result, agriculture is being industrialized and modernized at a fast tempo. Gap with industrial labor is being minimized. All the agricultural fields are developing.

Last year grain output stood at over 7 million tons, a 3.5-fold increase over the 1946 figure—a fulfilment of the agricultural target of the current Six-Year Plan two years ahead of schedule. This year, the figure is supposed to exceed 8 million tons.

As seen above, the DPRK's independent economy is totally immune to the worldwide economic fluctuations and guarantees political independence, self-defense and a rich life for the people.

As a matter of fact, long ago, the people in the northern half were freed from any worries about food, clothing and housing, education of their children and medical treatment.

Since taxation was completely abolished last year, the northern half is the first in the world to become a tax-free state.

Noteworthy is the supreme principle governing all the activities of the WPK: dedication to the betterment of the people's livelihood and welfare. That was set out by the great leader President Kim Il Sung, the benevolent fatherly leader.

The WPK has attached preference to education, resulting in an impressive advance in the education of the rising generation and the training of national cadres.

See these figures: there was merely one middle school in any major city before the liberation, whereas today all the *ris* (the lowest administrative unit) have at least two each; over 150 universities and colleges cover the whole country, though there was none before; and some 5.8 million people study at schools of all levels free of charge—a fourth of the population.

Korea was the first in Asia to enforce a secondary compulsory education and 9-year compulsory technical education. In September this year a 11-year universal compulsory education was instituted nationwide.

All the members of the young generation are given proper education to become capable nation-builders, with high intellect, good morality and strong physique.

In a few years all the working people, once deprived of the opportunity of learning, will be able to get a knowledge equal to that of a middle-school graduate.

Technicians numbered dozens in the past-liberation period. But they now total over 99,000 and will reach the one million mark by the end of the Six-Year Plan.

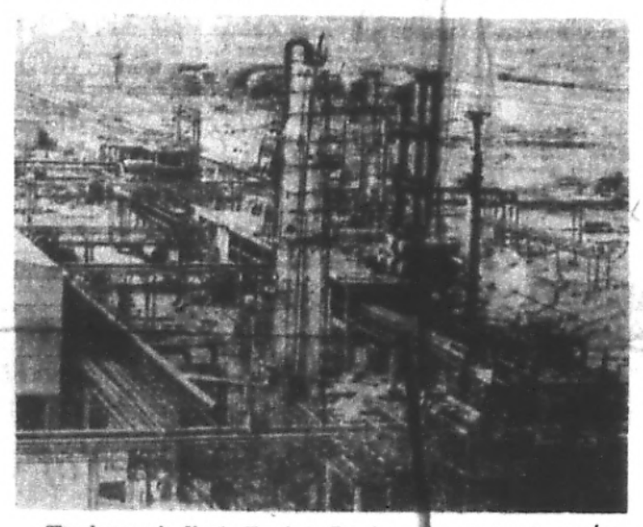
Korean literature and arts are flowering with brilliant Juche-inspired ones and playing their role as equipping the whole society with the Juche concept. They are a source of inspiration to the people in socialist construction and in the struggle for national reunification.

This is attributable to the Juche concept on revolutionary literature and arts.

Under the wise leadership of President Kim Il Sung, the WPK has carried out the military line of converting the army into a cadre army, modernizing it, arming the entire people and fortifying the whole land. So, the whole country is under the powerful wall of an impregnable all-people, nation-wide defense system centering on the People's Army. The DPRK is well prepared to counter any war move on the part of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys.

These are a fruit of the devoted strivings of the WPK under the great revolutionary leader President Kim Il Sung.

(To be continued)



The large-scale Youth Chemical Complex under construction to add luster to the 30th anniversary of the founding of the WPK (Oct. 10 this year)

Part of Chollima street in Pyongyang

"Socialist Korea Is People's Country"

—World People Laud DPRK—

The world revolutionary people infinitely respect and revere the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the founder of the DPRK, highly lauding that "socialist Korea is a people's country where the working people are the genuine master of the country."

The Indian paper "People's Democracy" wrote:

"The Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the glorious fatherland of the Korean people, is a great gain won through the protracted, bloody struggle of the Korean Communists and patriotic people under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung; it is the first people's country in the history of Korea, which has inherited the brilliant revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle."

A Zambian daily said:

"Korea, a dignified and authoritative, great country, a country admired by the world people, came into being thanks to the great leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung whom the people of this country hold in high esteem.

"The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, basing himself on the immortal Juche idea, has converted this country, which had been eclipsed on the world map as a backward colonial agrarian state up until liberation, into a socialist industrial power with the most superior socialist system, a firm independent economy and a strong self-defence power in a brief period.

"Socialist Korea founded by Comrade Kim Il Sung is a people's country where the workers, peasants and other sections of working people have become the genuine masters of the country.

"Indeed, the Korean people are greeting an era of great national prosperity unprecedented in their long history spanning thousands of years, under the banner of the immortal Juche idea of the great leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung."

The Chairman of the Togo-Korea Friendship Association said:

"The Democratic People's Republic of Korea today is a socialist paradise in the true sense of the word. It is a country where socialism has been translated into reality most splendidly.

"All people are living in handsome houses without paying a house rent. They have no worries about food and clothing and have their children studying well free of charge. This can be seen in no other country of the world."

The Chairman of the General Council of Japan Trade Unions said:

"The life of the working class and people of this country who are free from tax burden and have food, clothing and housing fully ensured thanks to the benefit of the state is a great envy for us the working class of Japan groaning, shackled by the chains of capital.

"All the places of work where the warm hearts of people are strongly felt surprised us still more.

"Modern factories, a park outside and a palace inside, are a 'paradise' which we can see only in dreams.

"Indeed, it can be said that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea where the working class, as the proud master of the country, is building an ideal society of mankind is the homeland of the world working class."

An Egyptian friend had this to say:

"Indeed, His Excellency President Kim Il Sung is a great man produced for the first time by human history. I think the Korean people under his wise leadership are a proud people who have the greatest happiness and most shining glory among hundreds of millions of people on the globe."

Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga, President of the Republic of Zaire, said:

"The people of a country can become a great people when they have a great leader and the greatness of the people of a country depends upon the greatness of their leader.

"You Korean people can be proud of being a great people because you have the great leader, the great military commander, political genius, great thinker and noblest humanist.

"He has revived your country from scratch and brought it up to the level of great powers.

"He has brought unprecedented prosperity to your country. All the impartial persons who visit your country should admit that Korea is a country good to live in and envying no one.

"The Korean revolution is recorded in golden letters in the history of all the great revolutions. Therefore, you have the right to enjoy the esteem and respect of all the people of the world."

An Italian railway worker said:

"Comrade Kim Il Sung is not only the great leader of the Korean people but also the outstanding leader of the world people. I infinitely revere Comrade Kim Il Sung who enjoys the utmost respect of the Korean people and all people on the globe.

"He is indeed a great man. He is the great sun of the 20th century brightly illumining the road of revolution."

(KCNA)

(Continued from page 1)

sentiments and a loud applause.

Vice-President Kim Dong Gyu, Comrades Yang Hyong Sop, Kim Yong Nam, Ryu Jang Sik, Chong Jun Gi, Yun Gi Bok and Kong Jin Tae, and personages concerned attended the meeting.

The meeting opened with the playing of "Song of General Kim Il Sung."

Kang Hyon Su, Chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, made a welcome speech first at the meeting.

He fervently welcomed with the warm feelings of kinship the Chongryun delegation headed by Comrade Chairman Han Duk Su which has come to the socialist homeland with infinite allegiance to and ardent adoration for the respected and beloved leader.

He stressed: The great leader has not only bestowed the honour of being overseas compatriots of Juche Korea, most dignified and authoritative in the world, upon the compatriots in Japan who had wandered about for a long time in an alien land where life is bitter with no one to depend on, but also wisely led them to live a worthwhile life and do fruitful work as true Koreans on the one road of patriotism for the fatherland and people.

He expressed the firm belief that upholding the teachings of the great leader all the functionaries of Chongryun and compatriots would, above all, thoroughly arm themselves with the immortal Juche idea, the revolutionary idea of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, establish more firmly the ideological system of Juche within the organizations of all levels, further strengthen on its basis the unity of the ranks in ideology, intention and action and thus solidly build up the Chongryun organization as an indestructible overseas citizens organization not wavering in any storm and stress.

Comrade Chairman Han Duk Su spoke next amid the warm welcome of the attendants.

Concluding his speech, he, representing the feelings of the allegiance of the entire Chongryun functionaries and 600,000 compatriots in Japan, reverentially wished the fatherly leader good health and a long life and shouted at the top of his voice "Long live the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung!" The moment the cheers of *"manse!"* (hurrah) burst forth, sweeping the meeting hall with the infinite feelings of gratitude and the fervour of allegiance to the great leader who has brought today's happiness, honour and joy.

The meeting closed with the playing of song "May the Great Leader Enjoy a Long Life in Good Health."

To Disseminate Immortal Juche Idea Is Glorious Duty of Scientists

—Speech of Yasui Kaoru, Chairman of Japan-Korea Solidarity Com. of Social Scientists at Meeting of Pyongyang Working People—

Kimilsungism, the guiding idea, guiding theory and guiding method in the Juche era in which we live, is a universal truth whose judiciousness is without parallel in the world in the basic principle of philosophy and its embodiment, and with which the progressive people of the capitalist countries and the revolutionary people, to say nothing of the fighting people of the third world, must firmly arm themselves, said professor of Hosei University, Japan, and doctor of law Yasui Kaoru, Chairman of the Japan-Korea Solidarity Committee of Social Scientists, who is leading its delegation to Korea, at a meeting of Pyongyang working people which was held in honour of the delegation.

In his speech he expressed profound respects and thanks in the name of the delegation and himself to President Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people, great Marxist-Leninist of our time and founder of the immortal Juche idea, and reverentially wished the respected President good health and a long life.

Kimilsungism

The Japan-Korea Solidarity Committee of Social Scientists which was founded on September 6, 1972 has made incessant efforts in the form of regular study meetings and in various other ways to promote Japan-Korea friendship and, at the "National Scientific Forum on the Juche Idea" in October last year, proclaimed the system of ideas and theories with the immortal Juche idea of respected President Kim Il Sung as its quintessence to be Kimilsungism and expressed its resolution widely to propagate and disseminate great Kimilsungism at home and abroad, he said, and emphasized:

Great Kimilsungism with the immortal Juche idea as its quintessence is a universal truth with which not only the Korean people but also all the progressive people and revolutionary people of the world living in our era, the era of Juche, must arm themselves firmly and it is a glorious duty of the scientists who love truth to widely propagate and disseminate it at home and abroad.

He said that in nearly 50 years since he became acquainted with Marxism-Leninism, he had learnt a lot from the historic heritages left by the founders of Marxism-Leninism, but he had always felt something wanting in the course of their study and meditation.

He went on:

This sense of dissatisfaction of mine was dispelled when I learned the system of ideas and theories with the immortal Juche idea of President Kim Il Sung as its quintessence. Because Kimilsungism is the Marxism-Leninism of the time in which I live and it gives clear answers to the problems of my study and meditation with encyclopedic width, depth and richness. I express unbounded respects and thanks to the great President for this.

Kimilsungism is not merely the inheritance and development of Marxism-Leninism, but it has originality different from the former in the content of each idea and theory and in its composition itself. The originality finds expression, among other things, in such basic problems of philosophy as the corelations of material and consciousness.

Needless to say, Marxist-Leninist dialectical materialism insists on the primacy of material to consciousness. But the relations between them change, dependent upon the historic conditions of each stage. The positive and active role of consciousness is very important at the stage where the struggle to transform nature and society is waged purposefully as in our time, that is, at the stage of Juche era. As regards this basic question of philosophy, Kimilsungism cleared up my doubt of many years and freed me completely from the dogmatism of the past. I am heartily thankful for this.

I take this opportunity to lay stress on how important it is for respected President Kim Il Sung to have clearly taught even the most profound, fundamental problems of philosophy in easy and plain terms understandable to everyone.

Therefore, all the people arm themselves with great Kimilsungism and get invincible strength from it.

Model of Socialism

Saying that it is necessary to make a detailed examination of the superiority of the socialist system under the circumstances in which the forms and contents of the socialist system are becoming diversified, he noted:

The socialist system of the Republic has incomparable superiority as clear from its complete abolition of taxation carried out earlier than any other countries. It is a model of socialism. During my visit to the Republic I became convinced deeper of this and have gained clearer understanding that the motive power which brought this superiority is, in the final analysis, ascribable to the wise leadership of President Kim Il Sung over the masses.

It is of great importance to elucidate the theory and method of mass leadership in the era of Juche in which the popular masses act as the master of history, unlike the time when the founders of Marxism-Leninism lived.

President Kim Il Sung has given a perfect answer to this and is putting it into practice. This should be called the art of mass leadership.

What I admire particularly is that the brilliant perspicacity of the respected President who penetrates the very essence of things even under very complex circumstances and correctly foresees the future is given the fullest scope in mass leadership. I am firmly convinced that this has led the Korean people to the victory and glory of today.

I have long continued study and meditation as to the essence of politics and the mode of the exercise of power. The focal point was how the exercise of power and kindness should be linked together. It is my great pleasure that I found its solution on the highest level in the Republic.

Politics of the respected President is warm and tender-hearted one which has nothing to do with oppressive power politics.

In this warm and tender-hearted politics the incomparable superiority of the socialist system of the Republic is found, and this is the source of its invincible vitality.

If there are people in the world who do not believe the incomparable superiority of the socialist system of the DPRK, the best way of correcting their error is to come to this country and see the reality of politics here with their naked eyes.

They will surely realise that great Kimilsungism with the immortal Juche idea as its quintessence is vividly embodied in all things.

Noting that great Kimilsungism with the immortal Juche idea as its quintessence elucidated the idea on the liberation of men as the master of nature and society, he said:

Marx defined man as the entity of the social relations and clarified that man is restricted by social relations and class relations. But, President Kim Il Sung defined man as the social being to whom independence is the very life, thus expounding the social nature of man who plays the leading role in the world.

The Juche idea lays particular emphasis on that man is the master of nature and society and I think that the question of man being the master of himself is included in the Juche idea.

He continued:

In some countries of the world now, the spiritual desolation of man has reached the extreme.

The question of how to get rid of this spiritual desolation is an important task confronting mankind.

I place great hope in the Korean revolution advancing under the banner of great Kimilsungism, expecting that it will brightly illumine the road of human history not only in the aspect of epochal social revolution but also in the aspect of human revolution and actively push it forward toward the 21st century.

In these four points, I have elaborated on my views on great Kimilsungism with the immortal Juche idea as its quintessence. In a word, Kimilsungism, the guiding idea, guiding theory and guiding method in the era of Juche in which we live is a universal truth whose judiciousness is without parallel in the world in the basic principle of philosophy and its embodiment, and with which the progressive people of the capitalist countries and revolutionary people, to say nothing of the fighting people of the third world, must firmly arm themselves.

As a scientist who loves truth, I deem it a glorious duty to propagandize and disseminate great Kimilsungism within and without.

Victory of Juche

During my stay in Korea, he said, I heard the happy news that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was admitted to the non-alignment movement at the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned States held in Lima.

This historic event clearly showed that the international prestige of the DPRK has risen and that the militant solidarity and revolutionary unity among the third world countries on which President Kim Il Sung has laid particular emphasis of late are being strengthened each day.

Decadent imperialism is now collapsing with a terrific sound and the third world which has grown through a fierce struggle has become the great motive force propelling human history as a powerful anti-imperialist revolutionary force of our time.

The machinations of the south Korean reactionary forces came a cropper at the Lima conference and their ugly color was revealed to the whole world.

The result of the Lima conference will certainly have a great influence on the 30th United Nations General Assembly close at hand.

The United Nations has committed many grave mistake on the question of Korea in the past.

I sincerely hope that this year the United Nations General Assembly will take a correct course, reflecting the current development of the situation surrounding the DPRK and the great successes made by respected President Kim Il Sung in his historic visits to Asian, African and European countries.

Pointing out that respected President Kim Il Sung advanced as the clear guiding compass the three major tasks for the accomplishment of the historic cause of national reunification, he continued:

The three major tasks put forward by President Kim Il Sung are tasks assigned to the Korean people.

But, they are precious assets when we think on the basis of Juche as to what we should do for the realization of the reunification of Korea on the stand of the Japanese people.

In this connection the Japanese people have a lot of work to do. But, the point on which we should concentrate efforts is to bring a switchover in the Korean policy of the Japanese reactionary forces which are stuck to the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean reactionary forces.

It is an obligation of the Japanese people to the Korean people at least to keep the Japanese reactionary forces from laying obstacles in the way of Korea's reunification.

He expressed the determination of the Japan-Korea Solidarity Committee of Social Scientists to make every possible effort in support of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

He said:

I will make a deep study of great Kimilsungism with the immortal Juche idea as its quintessence with a humble attitude of invariably obeying truth, always adhering to the steadfast principle of Juche, and draw precious lessons from this, establish our own ideological and theoretical system suitable to the historical conditions and national peculiarities of Japan and thus contribute to the development of history.

He concluded his speech with the shout "Long live immortal Juche idea, great Kimilsungism!"

(KCNA)

(Subtitles are ours.—Ed.)

DPRK Produces in 3 Days as Much Steel As Turned Out in I Yr. in Past

Entering the latter half of the year, our iron steel works are lifting the daily steel output 20 per cent above that in the corresponding period of last year.

The output of pig iron and steel this month shows a 30 per cent increment over and above that in the same period of last year at the Hwanghae Iron Works where the combat command is conducted in a scientific and mobile way by industrial television and modern wireless and wire communication systems provided by the Central Committee of the Party in accordance with the lofty intention of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. And a new high is being chalked up in the production of granulated iron at the Chongjin Steel Works by introducing remote control into the operation of the revolving furnace system.

The iron and steel makers of Kangson, Hwanghae, Songjin and Chongjin have already carried out their Six-Year Plan assignments with flying colours through the final charge toward the square of the grand October festival of glory for celebrating the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Our country now produces in three days as much steel as turned out in the whole one year 30 years ago.

A steel industry developed in a many-sided way and equipped with modern technique has been built in reliance upon our own rich iron ore resources in the northern half of the Republic under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"Our country's ferrous metallurgical industry, equipped with perfect production processes for everything from pig iron to steel, rolled steel and goods of second-stage metal processing, has become a powerful branch, and it can now satisfy all our demands for different metals needed to develop our national economy."

Our steel industry fully meets by itself the home demands for various kinds of steel needed to develop the machine-building industry, capital construction and other branches of the national economy and carry out the technical revolution, and exports even some of its products.

Our ferrous metallurgical industry is equipped with perfect processes for producing pig iron, steel, rolled steel and goods of second-stage metal processing. Korea produces various kinds of steel of high quality—high-speed steel, heat-resisting and acid-proof steel, bearing steel, steel for electric appliances and special steel—to meet the demand of technical development. It also turns out steel of various standards from heavy rails to angle steel, steel for rib of ships and other large-size rolled steel, from thin steel sheet to plate for ships and other products, from thick wire rod to fine steel wire.

As a result, we can satisfy the home demands for steel of various kinds and standards and export not a small amount of steel to foreign countries.

Already in 1970, 2.2 million tons of steel was produced in the northern half of the Republic to lift the per capita steel output to 158 kilograms and reach the level of the developed industrial countries of the world.

Our iron and steel makers will attain the target of 4 million tons of steel envisaged in the Six-Year Plan before October 10 this year, the birthday of the Party, and scale the height of 12 million tons of steel in the next prospective plan period.

△ The Kangson Steel Allied Complex is increasing the daily steel output.

▷ Chemicalization is promoted in farming.

Mechanization, Chemicalization in Farming

A bountiful crop has visited our socialist countryside again this year, for which we are indebted to the fatherly leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Heavy ears of rice are taking on a golden colour everywhere—in the Ryongchon Plain on the lower reaches of the Amnok-gang River in the northwestern region, in the endless expanse of the Yoldusamcholli Plain and the Namuri Plain of Chaeryong, the Pungdok Plain where the southern land is visible close at hand—and the hillsides, high and low, and valleys are covered with maize heavily laden with ears the size of your arm in the intermediary and mountain areas. Potatoes and soya bean have also done very well in the northern region and the branches of the trees are drooping under the weight of the fruits in the Young Orchards with a total acreage of 300,000 *chongbo* (one *chongbo* approximates one hectare).

Our countryside has been blessed with a bumper harvest every year since the liberation of the fatherland and the grain production chalked up a gain of more than 30 per cent at a bound in the two consecutive years from 1973 to beat the 7 million ton target envisaged in the Six-Year Plan last year, two years earlier than the set time. And this year, the grain harvest is expected to be bigger than last year's. The fruit farms promise a rare bumper harvest, more than double that in 1970.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has built in our country which had been unable to manufacture even a farm implement properly in the past, the modern Kumsong Tractor Plant of grand scale, the September 25 Tractor Plant and other tractor plants and auto production bases and many modern farm machine plants and built or expanded chemical fertilizer and agricultural chemical plants in Hungnam, Sanchon, Chongsu, Aoji, and so on, thus bringing into shape solid bases of chemical industry conducive to agriculture.

The task for supplying 70,000 to 80,000 tractors to the rural districts which was put forward by the great leader in "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" 11 years ago was carried out in July last year. The number of tractors for each 100 *chongbo* of arable land, which stood at 0.9 in 1963, has reached now four in the plain areas and three in the intermediary and mountain areas.

An average of 4 or more trucks have found their way to each co-operative farm and various modern farm machines running into several hundred thousand have replaced farmers.

Rice-transplanting, a most back-breaking and labour-consuming work, is now wholly done by machines. This toilsome work disappearing, our future generations will find its trace only in books of history.

A giant advance has been made in chemicalization too, with the result that a solid material foundation has been laid to supply over 1 ton of chemical fertilizers in terms of weight and over 200 kilograms in terms of ingredients per *chongbo*. The supply of chemical fertilizers in the first half of this year was 40 per cent up on that in the same period last year.

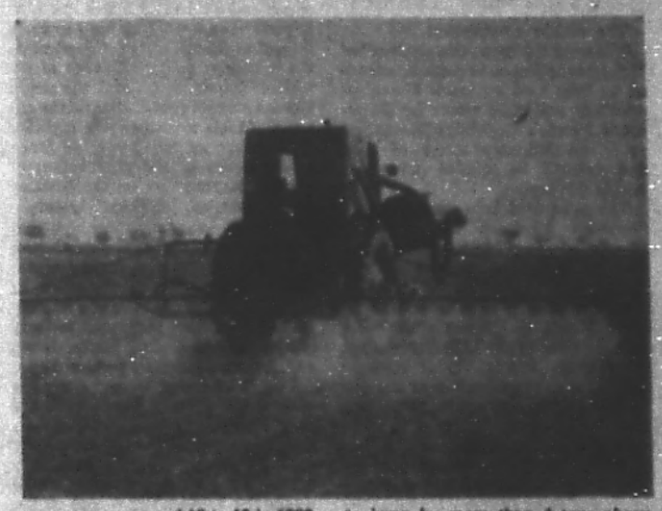
With the powerful acceleration of mechanization and chemicalization, the State Combined Farm No. 5, the Changryon Co-operative Farm in Unryul county, South Hwanghae Province, and many other cooperative farms of the country have already carried out the task for each farmer to tend 5 to 6 *chongbo* of paddy fields or 8 to 10 *chongbo* of non-paddy fields which was put forward by the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

While farming has become easier, the grain output has leaped remarkably. Such paddies which had produced no more than 3 tons of rice per *chongbo* yielded 14 tons, 15 tons and more than 23 tons at maximum and non-paddy fields which produced 2 tons of maize per *chongbo* produced 10 tons and 25 tons at maximum.

The grain output per kilogram of chemical fertilizers in terms of ingredients is 35 to 40 kilograms in our country as against 25 kilograms in the European capitalist countries.

Still more bright is the prospect of the mechanization and chemicalization in our countryside. The number of the tractors for every 100 *chongbo* of arable land will grow to 6 or 7 within one or two years and 10 to 12 in 1980. And there will be one truck for every 100 *chongbo* in the near future.

The chemical fertilizer target envisaged in the Six-Year Plan will be fulfilled before October 10 this year, the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea, and a chemical fertilizer target of 5 million tons will be beaten in the next perspective plan period. Then our country will reach the highest level in the application of chemical fertilizers per *chongbo*.



New Socialist Rural Town Appears

New socialist "rural town" in Ogok-ri, Anak county, South Hwanghae Province

Multi-storeyed modern houses for 1,300 peasant households have made their appearance in Oguk-*ri*, Anak county, which is situated in the centre of the Orori-bol Plain, South Hwanghae Province, a granary of our country.

Two, three or four storeyed modern houses and the buildings of creche, kindergarten, shop and public service establishments stand in rows skirting pine woods, which remind us of a town.

The new houses mostly have three rooms and the kitchens are water-serviced. Their dwellers use electric cooking pots, kerosene burners or briquet.

Each flat has a large storeroom and flush toilet.

One more ideal village of communism good to live in has thus been built, which our peasants had not imagined even in dreams in the bygone years.

This change of the Oguk village is a brilliant realization of the far-reaching plan of the fatherly leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to build all the rural villages of our country into ideal villages of communism.

The great leader visited this village on May 24 last year when rice-transplanting for a bumper crop was in full swing in Orori-bol Plain. After deeply acquainting himself with housing construction in the village, the great leader told the functionaries accompanying him to build a modern village in Oguk-*ri*.

And the fatherly leader earnestly said that he would be the chief of the construction of Oguk-*ri*.

The deep solicitude of the respected and beloved fatherly leader and the strivings of the builders have brought into shape the wonderful "rural town" in Oguk-*ri* in a single year.

A grand meeting was held on the spot for conveying the presents of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung—the modern flats for 1,300 households built in Oguk-*ri* and his other precious gifts and moving into the new houses in jubilation.

Today peasants of Korea are living a happy life in such modern houses as those built in Oguk-*ri*.

Over the past 11 years modern houses for 660,000 households have been built in our countryside which is visited by a bumper crop every year.

(KCNA)

Maize Bumper Harvest

The richest crop of maize never known in history has visited our country this year in which the transplanting of 40,000 million maize plants in humus cake was victoriously carried out in response to the call of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The maize stalks laden with one or two heavy ears are rustling in the wind in the densely covered fields. Each ear well ripening, the originally estimated harvest is expected to be surpassed by far. The experts are confident that the per-*chongbo* yield and overall harvest will be higher than last year, the peak year.

Maize has done unusually well on the Hakdang Co-operative Farm in Taechon county, North Pyongan Province, where maize is grown in vast acreage.

It sowed a new strain and applied the humus cake to the whole acreage and increased the number of the plants per *pyong* this year.

A few ears were examined. They weighed more or less 200 grammes each. The 6 million plants of maize sown by a work team equally doing well, the per-*chongbo* yield is expected to jump by more than 4 tons above last year.

Such proud reports are coming in an unbroken chain from all parts of the country.

The whole country is now overflowing with joy over the plentiful crop, with an amazing harvest foreseen in all the soil sown to maize—on the cooperative farms in the intermediary zones and plains of North and South Pyongan Provinces and in the suburbs of Pyongyang and so on.

With the active support of the working class, the agricultural working people all over the country powerfully waged a "movement of planting 40,000 million plants of maize" in the course of which they planted maize in humus cake in time in the whole acreage of the maize fields on the principle of the right crop on the right soil and the right crop at the right time and tended each of them with good care.

The agricultural working people of the country, overwhelmed with joy over the rich crop, are now working energetically to build more maize stores and threshing grounds before autumn harvest, anticipating a marked rise in maize harvest as compared with last year.

(KCNA)

Press Comments

The article of Rodong Sinmun (organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea) on Aug. 29 headlined "Fraternal Friendship Daily Developing between the Korean and Cuban Peoples" said:

The establishment of diplomatic relations between our country and the Republic of Cuba on August 29, 1960 marked an important occasion in expanding and developing the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the two peoples in all fields, political, economic and cultural.

The article went on:

Over the past 15 years since the opening of diplomatic relations, the peoples of Korea and Cuba have developed the relations of friendship and cooperation, supporting and cooperating with each other.

The Korean people who value the friendship with the Cuban people will, in the future, too, fight shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal Cuban people in the common struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism.

Since the victory of the revolution, the Cuban people, under the correct leadership of the Communist Party and the Revolutionary Government of Cuba headed by supreme leader of the Cuban revolution Comrade Fidel Castro, have creditably safeguarded the gains of the revolution, smashing at every step the aggressive and subversive manoeuvres and sabotages of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, and converted their country, once backward, into a prospering socialist state in a brief period.

The article stated: The Korean people believe that the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the peoples of Korea and Cuba will further strengthen and develop in future on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and sincerely wish the fraternal Cuban people greater successes in the building of a prosperous and developing country.

Minju Choson (organ of the DPRK Government) on Sep. 2 dedicated an editorial article to the sixth anniversary of the victory of the Libyan revolution, wishing the Libyan people greater successes in the future in their sacred struggle for building a new society.

The article said that the victory of the Libyan revolution and the proclamation of the Libyan Arab Republic were events of great significance in the history and life of its people.

The article referred to the successes made by the Libyan Government and people in the struggle for building a new society after the victory of revolution under the leadership of Moammer El Gaddafy, Chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council of Libya, holding the slogans of "industrial revolution," "agricultural revolution" and "popular revolution."

It continued:

In their external activities, the Libyan Government and people support the people's struggle for liberation and independence and actively strive to promote the anti-imperialist common cause of the third world people, pursuing the non-alignment policy.

Particularly, the Libyan people infinitely respect and adore the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, highly appreciate the shining successes registered by our people in socialist construction under the wise leadership of the great leader and positively support the just struggle of our people for forcing the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops to withdraw from south Korea and achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The Sep. 12 issue of Minju Choson carried an article on "day of world solidarity with the struggle of the Zimbabwean people," in which it extended warm militant greetings and solidarity to the Zimbabwean people who courageously rose up in a sacred struggle for freedom and liberation.

It referred to the vigorous struggle the Zimbabwean patriots and people are waging against the U.S. and British imperialists and the Smith racist clique, their stooge, and for national liberation and independence, holding arms in their hands.

It stressed:

The struggle of the Zimbabwean people is a just struggle to overthrow the colonial racist "regime" and achieve the independence and liberation of the country and a link in the struggle of the African people to cut the last life-line of imperialism in Africa and win the complete liberation on this continent. This just struggle of the Zimbabwean people enjoys the active support of the world people today.

Our people will as ever warmly support the righteous struggle of the Zimbabwean people.

The U.S. imperialists must discontinue their aggressive and interventionist manoeuvres in the Indian Ocean and in the countries on its coast and withdraw at once taking along all their lethal weapons from Diego Garcia Island.

So said Minju Choson of Sep. 16 in a commentary flaying the U.S. imperialists' criminal move to turn Diego Garcia Island in the Indian Ocean into a military base.

The U.S. imperialists' scheme to build a large military base in Diego Garcia Island is a brigandish move grossly violating the human rights of the peoples of countries on the coast of the Indian Ocean and menacing peace and security in this region and a heinous criminal manoeuvre to lay one more stepping-stone for aggression on the countries of Asia, the Middle East and Africa, the commentary noted.

Scheming to turn Diego Garcia Island into a large military base, the U.S. imperialists aim at taking a hold on this island, an important strategic point, and making use of it to block the advance of the peoples of many countries in Asia, the Middle East, Oceania and Africa against imperialism and for independence and intensify their aggressive and interventionist manoeuvres in these regions.

(KCNA)

Hopeless S. Korean Society

The south Korean economy completely depends on the foreign countries.

According to the Japanese newspaper, a continuing slump appears to be gripping the south Korean economy.

The puppet clique continues to introduce the polluted industry from Japan.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique decided to start the operation of a newly built Japanese chemical plant in Ulsan, South Kyongsang Province, in October, according to a report.

The traitors introduced this plant into Ulsan long ago, saying that it was not pollution enterprise. But, faced with the strong protest and denunciation of the south Korean people and public circles as it was known that the chemical plant was a pollution enterprise, the puppet bandits pretended to suspend the operation of the enterprise. Recently, however, they made their spite "institute" announce that "pollution is negligible" and decided to put it into operation next month.

This clearly shows once again that the Pak Jung Hi puppet gangsters are vicious traitors and unpardonable murderers turning south Korea more and more into a "hell of pollution," cringing submissively to the outside forces.

The plight of the south Korean people become more miserable day by day.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"The south Korean people and children are now going in rags and hunger under dual and treble exploitation and oppression and a large number of children are wandering about streets, denied the opportunities of learning."

In south Korea under the occupation of the U.S. imperialists, as many as 3 million children of school age do hard or go begging with empty cans slung over their shoulders, instead of satchels, to keep themselves alive, owing to the treacheries of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

In south Korea the teenage "child workers" who are subjected to back-breaking toil under the employers' whips hold 15.3 per cent of the entire workers in the industrial fields. They are crippled or die of diseases in the slave labour to which they are forced for 12 to 15 hours a day under dangerous work conditions and in seriously polluted air.

More tragic is the situation of the one million children who live a vagrant life, begging.

While roaming about aimlessly in the horrible land, they die of hunger or diseases, or die from beatings or hit by Yankee's cars.

The children who have the luck to go to school are suffering from the daily worsening class conditions.

Above all, the classrooms fall far short of the need, which render a regular teaching impossible.

At the primary schools in Seoul, for example, an average of 80 children are crammed into each classroom. Such crammed classrooms occupy 70 per cent of the entire primary school classrooms.

Commenting on this situation, a south Korean paper exposed that "more than 90 children are crammed into one classroom and their health is threatened by dust, noise and pollution, and there is even the danger of accident and loss of sight is not uncommon."

Classrooms still falling short of the need even with such cramming, lessons are given in two or three shifts and "on bare floors," "in the open air" and "in tents."

What is worse, in the primary schools, for instance, 60 per cent of the classrooms are those built of wood and above 50 per cent of them are so hopelessly old that the children have to "take shelter" during classes, if it rains or a wind blows.

But, the school impositions are a more dreadful burden to them.

Regarding schools as a "money-harvesting fields," the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique lifted the entrance, tuition and foundation board fees at the primary schools and middle and high schools generally by 20 to 50 per cent in October last year and again raised the impositions at the middle and high schools 15 per cent and drastically lifted the foundation board fees at the primary schools in March this year and marked up the tuition fees in the newly opened second-term by 15 to 20 per cent.

More than 732,000 *won* is needed for finishing a primary school, 636,000 *won* for finishing a middle school, 1,098,000 *won* for finishing a high school and 2,760,000 *won* for finishing the course of a college. To go through the course from the primary school to the college, one has to pay a stupendous amount of school expenses which an ordinary worker could pay, if he saved all his wages for scores of years, not feeding or clothing himself and his family.

An annual average of 250,000 students and children are expelled halfway, unable to pay this ridiculous amount of school fees.

Due to the treacherous acts of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, the children of the working people are denied the opportunities of learning and the schools have been turned into money-making centres.

An average of more than 8,500 people commit suicide a year, pressed by gnawing hunger and poverty. This presents a picture of the deplorable reality of south Korea where 8 million unemployed and semi-unemployed people are overflowing the streets due to the total bankruptcy of the national industry.

Even according to curtailed figures released by the enemy, there are now more than 1,118,000 tuberculous cases and above 430,000 psychiatric cases in south Korea.

When dogs of the lordly mansions in Tongbinggo-dong in Seoul are carried to dog's special hospitals in luxurious "Sedan" cars for "medical treatment," the masses of ragged and hungry people cannot go to hospital and many of them are dying without a dose of medicine, as they have no money.

This reality of south Korea which is getting gloomier with each day is a natural consequence of the U.S. imperialists, colonial enslavement policy there.

The south Korean people can get rid of the sufferings and misfortunes today only by driving the U.S. imperialists out of south Korea, democratising south Korean society and achieving the reunification of the country.

South Korean children have to work for paying tuition fees.

"Seoul-Tokyo Ministerial Conference to Frame Up S. Korea-US-Japan Military Alliance"

Rodong Sinmun Flays US War Strategy in Korea

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea) carried on Sep. 13 an article exposing the strategic policy of U.S. imperialism for provoking a new Korean war and its content.

The strategic policy of U.S. imperialism for the provocation of a new Korean war is designed not only to make war preparations in south Korea on a large-scale, keeping its aggressor troops' occupation of south Korea, reinforcing its armed forces of aggression and increasing and "modernizing" the south Korean puppet army, but also to establish a strategic system and military preparations for attacking the Korean people in the peripheral area of Korea in close combination with its war preparations in south Korea, says the article.

The article quotes the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as teaching:

"The United States wants to take hold on south Korea for ever as a major stronghold to save its colonial ruling system which is going into total bankruptcy in Asia."

The article emphasizes:

The so-called "new Asia strategy" of U.S. imperialism is, in essence, intended to keep hold on south Korea indefinitely and thus attack the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and other revolutionary forces of Asia and maintain its colonial ruling system in this region.

The talks held between U.S. State Secretary Kissinger and Japanese Foreign Minister Miyazawa in April last, the U.S.-Japan summit talks in August and the results of U.S. Defence Secretary Schlesinger's tour of south Korea and Japan show what is the content of the U.S. imperialists' "new Asia strategy" and strategic policy for the provocation of another war in Korea, the article notes, and says:

In a word, the strategy of U.S. imperialism in the peripheral area of Korea for the provocation of a war in Korea is to further strengthen its "alliance" with Japan and reinforce with it as the axis the triangular military alliance of the United States, Japan and the south Korean puppet clique.

Today the U.S. imperialist aggressors sustained heavy setbacks in Asia and are being kicked out of it by an irresistible force. Under such situation the need of U.S. imperialism to strengthen its aggressive alliance with the reactionary forces of Japan and use the military power of Japan and her land has further grown.

Furthermore, as the "new Asia strategy" of U.S. imperialism is directly spearheaded against the Korean people, the U.S.-Japan "alliance" is also directed against the Korean people.

Recalling that after they put forward the "new Asia strategy" Ford, Kissinger and Schlesinger, the bosses of U.S. imperialism, demanded that Japan play the "leading role" in Asia and, especially, give active "cooperation" for "security" in south Korea, the article says:

This indicates that the strengthening of their alliance with Japan, especially the U.S.-Japan "security" system, constitutes the basic content of the U.S. imperialists' strategy in the peripheral area of Korea for the provocation of another Korean war.

The article continues:

As was clearly revealed by the fact that at the U.S.-Japan summit talks and other confabs, they closely connected the "security" of the south Korean puppet clique with that of Japan and the United States, the U.S. imperialists are working hard to carry into effect the method of strengthening the triangular military alliance of the United States, Japan and the south Korean puppet clique, that is, the aggressive plan to extensively mobilize and use the military power of Japan in the policy of the provocation of another Korean war on the basis of the U.S.-Japan "security" system.

The U.S. imperialists are now bent on establishing a U.S.-Japan joint operation system and setting operational assignments on the basis of strengthening the U.S.-Japan military alliance and the triangular military alliance of the United States, Japan and the south Korean puppet clique.

The U.S.-Japan joint operation system which is being established under the name of the so-called "defence cooperation" can be clearly seen in the plan to set up a military "consultative organ," a system under which the United States and Japan may "cooperate" militarily in case of "eventuality," as regards the Korean question.

Needless to say, this so-called "consultative organ" is, in fact, another name of the U.S.-Japan "joint command" for the provocation and execution of a war in Korea.

In the establishment of the U.S.-Japan joint operation system planned by U.S. imperialism, one of the main points is to reinforce the "self-defence forces" of Japan qualitatively and raise their level to that of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops in armament and, especially, "improve" the "sea and air defence capacity" of the "SDF" of Japan so that it may take "joint action" with the naval vessels and aircraft of the U.S. Seventh Fleet, the article notes, and continues:

This sheds light on the sinister aim of the U.S.-Japan joint operation to hurl the armed forces of Japan into a war of aggression against the Korean people in case of "eventuality" by expanding the ground force of Japan and reinforcing her naval and air forces both in quality and quantity from "peace-time."

The U.S. imperialists are working round the clock to set up the U.S.-Japan joint operation system so that they may mobilize and use to the maximum the military power of Japan, a neighbour of Korea, in provoking and prosecuting a war in Korea.

In this way they try to closely link their armed forces of aggression in south Korea, the armed forces of the puppet clique and the military power of Japan through the triangular military alliance of the United States, Japan and the south Korean puppet clique and use them as a military "strike force" against the Korean people.

The strategy of U.S. imperialism in the peripheral area of Korea for the provocation of another Korean war is a vicious policy designed to direct the spearhead of the U.S.-Japan "security" pact against the Korean people and dispatch the armed forces of Japan directly to Korea.

The manoeuvres of U.S. imperialism in the peripheral area for a war of aggression in Korea are also aimed at strengthening the U.S.-Japan military alliance and establishing the U.S.-Japan joint operation system and using in reliance upon this Japan proper and Okinawa as a "starting" base and a nuclear offensive base in a war in Korea.

In the "post-Indochina new Asia strategy" the bases of U.S. imperialism say Okinawa and south Korea are a "single entity," the article remarks, and says: This shows that today the "strike force" of this U.S. military base is spearheaded against Korea.

After they were kicked out of Indochina the U.S. imperialists moved a squadron of their 18th tactical combat flying corps in other part of Asia to this island base and drastically reinforced the marine corps.

The commander of the U.S. third marine division in Okinawa openly blared that the next possible place they will be dispatched is the Korean Peninsula and the commander of the U.S. 18th tactical combat flying corps did not bother to conceal that U.S. military reconnaissance planes are making a sortie to Korea every day.

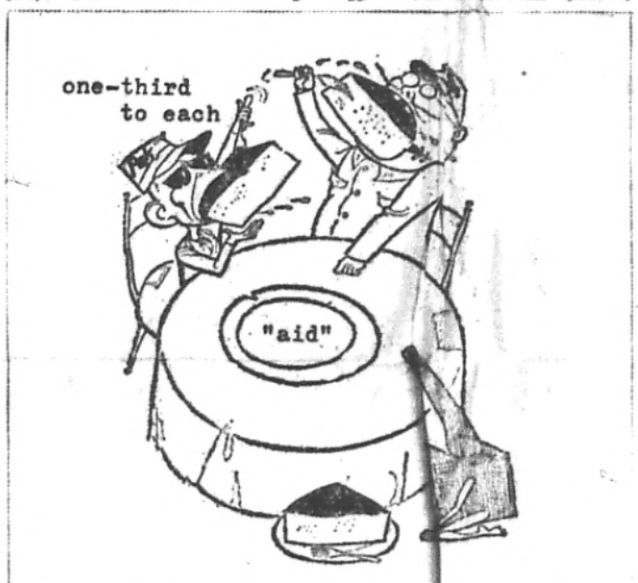
This clearly shows to what extent the manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists in the peripheral area for the provocation of another Korean war have gone.

The article brands U.S. imperialism as a warmaniac, ogre and blood-sucker trying to impose the disasters of aggressive war again upon the Korean people.

It warns in conclusion:

The new war provocation manoeuvres of U.S. imperialism, its threat of "strength," especially nuclear "blackmail" policy, are the last convulsion of the doomed. The frenzy of U.S. imperialism will in no way improve its position but bring a heavier setback to it and accelerate its doom.

Our people are making sustained efforts for peace in Korea and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. If the U.S. imperialists, the enemy, dare ignite an aggressive war, we will wipe out the aggressors to the last man. (KCNA)



strengthened "Seoul-Tokyo connection"

Thai Gov't Decides to Pull Its Troops Out of "UN Forces" in S. Korea

PYONGYANG, Sep. 17 (KCNA)—The Thai Government recently decided to withdraw the Thai troops from the "UN forces" in south Korea, according to a report.

Announcing that Thailand would withdraw her troops from the "UN forces" in south Korea within this year, Thai Foreign Minister Chartichai Choonhavan stressed that the Thai Government adopted this decision "because Thailand wants to be a truly neutral country and friendly to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea."

Analysis on "Ministerial Conf."

The eighth "south Korea-Japan ministerial conference" was held on September 15 in Seoul, after about two-year suspension from the previous meeting, December in 1973, owing to the Kim Dae Jung abduction case.

Participating in the meeting were the vice-prime ministers, foreign ministers and other cabinet ministers in charge of economic affairs of both sides.

This conspiracy was intended to consolidate the aggressive triangular military alliance among south Korea, the United States and Japan to save the lonely puppet Pak Jung Hi clique from isolation at home and abroad—isolation due to the US defeat in Indochina and the mounting anti-dictatorship campaigns in south Korea. At the meeting, the Japanese ruling circles actively supported the traitorous "two-Korea" policy worked out by the Pak Jung Hi clique at the instigation of the US imperialists.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Pursuing the one-sided policy, the Japanese Government is trying to sow the seed of discord in the Korean Peninsula by egging one side on to oppose the other. This is most undesirable."

After the one-day meeting, the ten-point joint communique was issued.

The joint communique said, "The cabinet members of the two countries shared the view that good-neighbourhood, friendship and cooperation between south Korea and Japan will make a great contribution to the peace and stability of East Asia. They reaffirmed the stand that for the purpose of promoting detente and maintaining peace in this area, the two countries should continue closely to cooperate in the United Nations and other international arenas."

Thus, actually Japan reaffirmed a new "south Korea clause" that "the security of south Korea is essential to the maintenance of peace in the Korean Peninsula, which in turn is necessary for the peace and security of East Asia, including Japan."

This had been agreed upon at the US-Japan summit talks held in Washington in August.

In their aggressive version, the Japanese ruling circles overtly recognized the south Korean warmongers' preposterous claim of the "threat from the north." Japanese Foreign Minister Miyazawa, meeting the press after the conference, conceded it, saying that the clause proceeds from the existence of the "threat from the north."

It is an open declaration by the Japanese ruling circles of their support for permanent US occupation of south Korea, Pak Jung Hi's fascist dictatorship, and for the territorial division of Korea.

They intend to encourage the puppet clique to push ahead with their war provocations against the DPRK, in an attempt to secure their "interests" invested in south Korea.

The joint communique also said, "For the past ten years, the economic cooperation between the two countries has been expanded and taken major share in south Korea's international cooperation, thereby greatly contributing toward advancing bilateral relations in general."

This is not only an insolent justification of Japan's reinvasion of south Korea under the deceptive signboard of "cooperation" and "aid," but an shameless expression of the Japanese ruling circles' intention further to strengthen their total control over south Korea, politically and economically.

Up to today since the conclusion of the "south Korea-Japan treaty" in 1965, Japanese "aid" of both governmental and private basis, to south Korea has totaled 2,200 million dollars. Japan's aid comprise 27 percent of the total foreign aid given the Pak puppet clique during the same period.

It is reported that Japan assured the puppet clique that it would provide 300 million dollars to them every year in future. According to an informed source, the amount is 600 million dollars. So far, it has annually averaged about 200 million dollars.

The so-called "economic aid" has been mainly spent as "political funds" for the Pak clique so as to stay in power permanently. Instead, the Japanese capitalists have been given "privileges" in their investment in south Korea, thereby exploiting and plundering the south Korean people at will.

In collusion with them, comprador capitalists have piled up a huge amount of money, with the result that the rich richer, the poor poorer in south Korea.

The Japanese Government, in the "fourth ministerial conference," promised the puppet clique to provide 100 million dollars loan in cash. The money was turned to the "presidential election" held in April, 1971 as "political funds."

Also, in the "presidential election" held in May, 1967, 10 million dollars were provided for the Pak clique by Japanese monopoly including Mitsui and Mitsubishi.

Thus, for 14 years during his stay in "presidency," Pak Jung Hi has illegally piled up 80 billion *won* as his private assets. The amount is equivalent to a half of the total amount of bank notes issued in south Korea, in 1970.

Japan promised to continue governmental-level aid in south Korea's "third five-year economic plan" to end in 1976, and in a "new five-year plan" to be launched in 1977, although there was an agreement at the "seventh ministerial conference" that, after the "third five-year plan", Japan's aid to south Korea will be shifted from governmental to non-governmental basis.

These facts show that the Japanese ruling circles are actively trying to prop up the puppet clique, and that, in collusion with the US imperialists, they attempt to take a hold on south Korea as a colony and a commodity-market.

According to a survey by the "south Korean traders association", south Korea's trade deficit increased sharply to 1,682 million dollars in the first half of this year from 1,037 million dollars for the same period of 1974.

Of the deficit, 1,168 million dollars, or 69 percent, was in trade with Japan and the United States.

South Korea's imports from Japan were 1,324 million dollars and exports to Japan 512 million dollars, with 812 million dollars deficit, 440 million dollars for the first half of 1974.

The puppet clique dare to sell off national interests to foreign countries. Their traitorous nature is clear from the fact that they do not hesitate to bring Japanese capital more and more into south Korea.

Such aggressive bilateral ministerial conspiracy came as a finishing touch to a series of war conferences for Seoul-Washington-Tokyo coordination of what they term "defense arrangements"—war conferences started at the Washington meeting between US President Ford and Japanese Prime Minister Miki, followed by US Defense Secretary Schlesinger's visit to Japan and south Korea late last month.

After these tripartite conspiracies, a "basic post-Indochina principle for Asia" was set forth—"It is necessary for peace and security in Northeast Asia that the United States should increase military 'aid' to south Korea and that Japan augment economic 'aid' to it."

On the part of the US imperialists, "the security of Japan is essential for that of the US," and "the security of south Korea is essential for that of Japan."

According to this theory, the "international gendarmes" are trying hard to set up a "US-Japan-south Korea axis" in the Pacific areas, on the basis of "the US-Japan security pact," "south Korea-US mutual defense treaty" and the "south Korea-Japan treaty."

This virtual "triple military alliance" is the framework for the "new Asia strategy" of the United States.

Therefore, to protect Pak's authoritarian rule is favourable for Washington and Tokyo. Consequently, strengthened relations between the Pak Jung Hi clique and the Japanese ruling circles are helpful to American interests and security in Asia, with south Korea remaining as an only shelter for the masters.

Thus, the tripartite military alliance has been forged in the Pacific areas as a result of "the Seoul-Tokyo ministerial meeting".

After the conference, the Japanese Government was sharply condemned for hatching an aggressive plot in defiance of strong opposition here and abroad.

The opposition parties castigated the joint communique and attacked the Miki Government.

The Japan Socialist Party condemned the government's pledge to increase aid to south Korea as aimed at strengthening south Korea's armed forces.

Commenting on the joint communique, the party's international chief Kawasaki Kanji said that the government was seeking to strengthen the military alliance among the US, south Korea and Japan, and perpetuate the split of Korea.

Matsumoto Jenmei, chairman of the political affairs committee of the Japan Communist Party, also said that the joint communique is a reconfirmation of the "new south Korea clause" and a pledge of complete support for the Pak regime.

Komei Party's international chief Kuroyanagi Akira urged the Government to do more to promote peaceful reunification of the Korean Peninsula and normalize diplomatic relations with the DPRK.

Needless to say, Japan's direct commitment to the puppet regime will not help in creating a peaceful atmosphere in the peninsula, but will further increase tension and the danger of war.

The joint communique graphically shows that the Japanese Government's hostile policy to the DPRK remains unchanged, and that it still follows the "two-Korea" policy.

This runs counter to present trends for peace and independence prevailing in the world, particularly after the US debacle in Indochina.

The traitorous Pak clique must stop, at once, committing themselves to the division of the country and accelerating the new war provocations, according to the directions of Washington.

The Japanese Government should immediately put an end to its backing of the puppet regime, and should not be involved in the US aggression policy.

Japanese Ship's Crew Admit Illegal Intrusion and Apologize

According to a KCNA report, the crew of the Japanese ship "Shosei-maru" which had been brought to the shore by a coastal patrol boat of the DPRK when it illegally intruded on September 2 into its territorial waters near Sindo Island at the estuary of the Amnok-gang River, met Korean reporters on the spot on September 10 and 11 before leaving for Japan.

Master Tagawa Mikio answered questions of reporters.

He said:

We are now spending a good time, without feeling any inconveniences in our life. We are thankful for the kindness shown to us.

The health of the wounded ones now in hospital is very good. Their recovery is very fast, I think.

We receive such treatment in our life as we hardly deserve as illegal intruders into the territorial waters of the DPRK.

Our "Shosei-maru" left the Yobuko Port in Higashimatsuura county, Saga prefecture, where it is based, on August 27 and sailed deep into the West Sea after skirting the Cheju Island and caught fish.

While sailing deeper and deeper in the northeastern direction following a shoal of fish, our ship on September 1 entered the waters near Sindo Island at the estuary of the Amnok-gang River of the DPRK.

At around 9 a.m. September 2, when a warning came from a coastal patrol boat of the DPRK, we judged the position of our ship to find that it had intruded deep into the territorial waters of the DPRK up to the point 39 degrees 37.5 minutes north latitude, 124 degrees 10.4 minutes east longitude.

Circling our ship in its vicinity three times, the patrol boat of the DPRK continued signalling that our ship should stop sailing and show its nationality and made even a menacing firing. But, as we fled, refusing to comply with this, we were fired at. This caused the unhappy event in which two seamen died and two others were wounded.

I, the master, am entirely to blame for this.

But the relevant organ of the Republic, after bringing our ship to the shore, accorded me and my crewmen good treatment so we might not feel any inconveniences in life, affording us good lodging and boarding.

We are returning home with the fishing ship thanks to the lenient, humanitarian measure taken by the DPRK.

We owe this lenient forgiveness, I think, to the solicitude of the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

He said he would like to express his heartfelt thanks to President Kim Il Sung for the great care he had shown with deep love for him and his crew and their families. He, together with his crew, made a courteous bow to the portrait of the great leader hung on a wall of the press conference room.

He also expressed thanks to the doctors and personages concerned who had looked after them during their detention.

The DPRK Government also decided to send 20,000 dollars condolence money respectively to bereaved families of the two dead crewmen.

Chongryun Raided by Rightists

In spite of these humanitarian measures taken by the DPRK Government, destructive acts against the DPRK and Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) were openly committed by right-wing thugs in Japan.

Their reckless acts were launched this time on the evening of Sep. 2 with an attack by 10 steel-helmeted hooligans on the Central Hall of Chongryun located in the central part of Tokyo.

Following the Sep. 2 attack, at daybreak on Sep. 3, two hooligans appeared again in front of Chongryun's Central Hall and brandished Japanese swords shouting, "Koreans, get out, we kill you!"

At 10:30 a.m. the same day, about 30 good-for-nothings who belong to such right-wing parties, as "Kikusui Youth Union," "Koa Youth Party", made a raid on the Tokyo Metropolitan Headquarters of Chongryun. One of Chongryun workers was injured in the scuffle. They also stormed Hagu Bookshop on Sep. 6.

Their unpardonable acts occurred not only in Tokyo but in various parts here, including Osaka, Saga, Fukuoka, Miyagi and Fukushima prefectures.

In Saga prefecture, Kyushu, where the "Shosei-maru" sailed from, a serious anti-DPRK, anti-Chongryun campaign was carried out. On Sep. 13, the day before the "Shosei-maru's" return to Japan, hooligans who belong to the "Great Japanese Production Party," the "Patriotic Party of Great Japan" and right-wing thugs' groups organized a propaganda drive.

Preceding this, scores of good-for-nothings slandered the DPRK and Chongryun, crying "Koreans, get out of Japan! We will not leave you here as you are!" "Don't forget our 'Yamato spirit!'"

In addition to these events, on Sep. 9 and 10 30 armed thugs rushed to the DPRK merchant ship "Sugunho," lying at anchor in Wakamatsu Port, Fukuoka prefecture.

Meanwhile, students of Kokushikan High School, a notorious right-wing school in Japan, gave mob violence to Korean students on their way to school or return home.

This series of incidents is very dangerous because they are conducted in a well-organized and coordinated way as never before.

Their reactionary behavior is condemned by good-mind Japanese people and peace-loving people of the world.

Chongryun workers and compatriots here strongly protest the Japanese authorities against these outrageous acts by Japanese hooligans.

Japanese rightwing mob attempt to attack on the first chance an organ of Chongryun in Tokyo, with swords in their hands.

This diagram, drawn up in May, 1974 by the "Society for Research of Japan-South Korea," illustrates ugly fusion between greedy Japanese and south Korean plunderers.

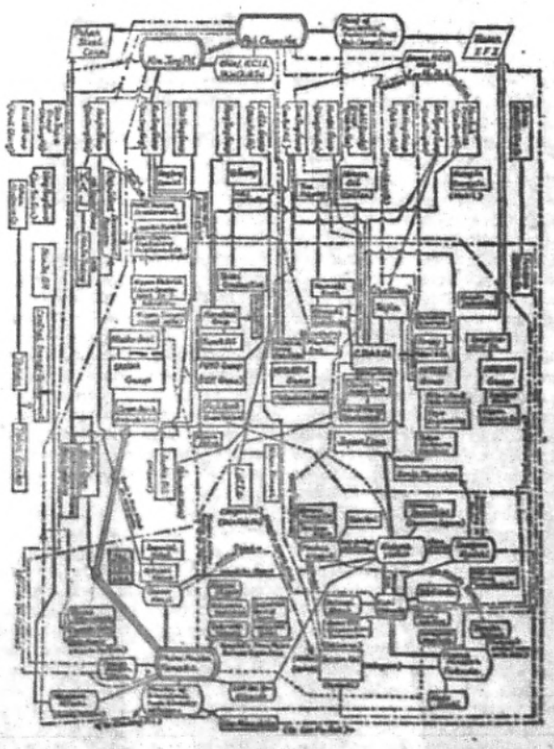
It also substantiates the fact that "south Korea is in Japan's economic sphere."

It is well known that this fusion is a result of the fact that Japanese plutocrats, taking advantage of the economic backwardness of south Korea, have sneaked into it under the signboard of "economic cooperation" and "aid" and that the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique of south Korea have followed the nation-sellout policy, depending on foreign economic "aid."

Japan is the largest investor in south Korea, followed by the U.S.: In 10 years after the "south Korea-Japan Treaty" of 1965, direct Japanese investments in south Korea amounted to $467 million. In addition, $1,000 million in government loans and credits were extended there by mid-1974.

However, according to a source of a Japanese business expert, 8% to 9% of these investments in south Korea were used for political donations, as "entertainment expenses" and other luxuries for Seoul "government" authorities and business leaders.

Thanks to this "donations," part of the south Korean groups in power filled their own pockets with money. For instance, the personal fortune of Li Hu Rak, former director of the "KCIA," amounted to more than 30 billion *won* in 1970 when the currency issued by the central bank totaled 180 billion *won*.



On Sep. 22, last year, Jerome Cohen, a Harvard professor, criticized Japanese political and economic leaders at the U.S. National Press Club, saying that "Japanese aid and investments in south Korea are characterized by bribes, kickbacks and political payoffs on both sides." Successive Japanese prime ministers—Tanaka, Sato and Kishi, boss of the pro-Seoul lobby—were listed by him as recipients of "huge donations" from rebate on "aid."

This south Korea-Japan plutocratic nexus is one of the main factors responsible for the anti-"government" struggle in south Korea.

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